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best ram and two ewes, Mr. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, was the successful contestant. The exhibit in fine wool grade sheep was also a good one, and some of the animals shown in the grade classes possessed a high order of merit. The following awards were made:

Pair ewes three years old or over: J. H. Wood, Sharon, Washtenaw County, first; L. W. & O. Barnes, Byron, second; T. H. Lyon, Eaton Rapids, third.

Ewes two years old: J. H. Hood, Sharon, first; J. S. Bamber, Highland, second.

Ewes one year old: J. S. Bamber, Highland, first; L. W. & O. Barnes, Byron, second; T. H. Lyon, Eaton Rapids, third.

Ewe lambs: L. W. & O. Barnes, Byron, first; L. W. & O. Barnes, second; J. S. Bamber, third.

THE WESTERN MICHIGAN FAIR.

The Western Michigan Fair, at Grand Rapids, ended on Friday last after a very successful exhibition. The grounds of the Society are well situated, and laid out with good judgment. The various halls are well located, and put up in a substantial manner, and their neat appearance adds largely to the appearance of the grounds.

AGRICULTURAL.

SHEEP AT THE STATE FAIR.

The recent State Fair exemplified in an eminent degree the great importance the sheep interest is assuming in this State. This was particularly so in the fine wool classes, where the competition was of the closest kind. In fact the judges in these classes should congratulate themselves that with so many entries in each class, all of a superior quality, they were enabled to give such general satisfaction. Of course there were many instances in which experts would each have selected a different animal for the premium contested for, according to the style of sheep he preferred. Thus some breeders prefer a plain bodied sheep with large carcass, rather large boned, and not carrying much oil in his fleece. Another would pin his faith on a heavy fleeced, wrinkly sheep, with large folds, carrying a good deal of oil, and a heavy shearer when weight of carcass is taken into account. It would be nearly impossible that two men differing so radically on these points, should select the same animal as the best. Each would select an animal suited to his views, and each would regard the selection of the other as entirely different from what a premium animal should be. Therefore it is not to be wondered that there were cases where exhibitors were astonished to see their favorites passed by for what they regarded as inferior animals. On the whole, however, the exhibitors took matters philosophically, although feeling sure that the judges had made erroneous decisions.

The fact of the matter is, such a ring as was exhibited in the class of yearling rams was a hard place in which to put a judge. The very number, some thirty-two or thirty-four, must have been very confusing to any one who wished to do justice to all. We saw, therefore, that the judges did well under the circumstances, and that their decisions were generally accepted with a good grace.

In addition to the premiums reported in our last issue we add the following on registered Merinos:

Rams three years old or over: Wm. Ball, Hamburg, first; J. W. Newberry, Hanover, second; C. M. Fellows, Manchester, third; L. W. & O. Barnes, Byron, fourth.

Rams two years old or over: Van Gieson Bros., Clinton, Lenawee County, first; J. S. Bamber, Highland, Oakland County, second; L. W. & O. Barnes, Byron, third, and E. Kellogg, Oceola Center, fourth. There was a large and even lot in this class, with not a poor sheep in the exhibit.

Rams one year old or over: Short & Hunter, Coldwater, first, on an exceptionally fine animal bred by A. A. Wood, of Saline. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, got second on a very fine sheep; F. C. Wood, of Saline, got third on another good one, and J. S. Bamber, of Highland, fourth, on a deep-bodied, square-built sheep. The competition in this class was of the strongest kind.

Ram lambs: S. S. Brewster, of Hanover, Jack-on County, got first; F. C. Wood, of Saline, second, and A. A. Wood, of Saline, third. The showing in this class was also unusually good.

Pen ewes three years old or over: W. Ball, first; A. T. Short, Coldwater, second; Van Gieson Bros., Clinton, third.

Ewes two years old: Wood & Kennedy, Saline, first; Wm. Ball, Hamburg, second; T. M. Southworth, Allen, third.

Ewes one year old: A. T. Short, Coldwater, first; A. A. Wood, of Saline, second; Wm. Ball, Hamburg, third.

Ewe lambs: F. C. Wood, Saline, first; A. T. Short, Coldwater, second; A. A. Wood, Saline, third.

Ram and five of his get: Mr. C. M. Fellows, Manchester, carried off first in this class. A. A. & F. C. Wood, Saline, second, and L. W. & O. Barnes, third.

In special prize of a silver pitcher offered by the "Prairie Farmer" for the



STOCK RAM L. P. CLARK, No. 207.

Bred by L. P. Clark, Vermont, and now at the head of the flock of J. H. Thompson, Grand Blanc, Mich. Sired by General 104, dam by Kilpatrick 64. Six years old. Heaviest fleece, 30 lbs.; last fleece, 25 lbs. 13 oz.

filled the rings in various classes in good shape. We saw a few of the awards made in the Shorthorn classes, but as we were obliged to leave early did not get them complete. The awards were pretty well divided up. Mr. Hinds taking the largest number on single animals, and first on herds, John Lessiter taking second, Norton Fitch 3d. In county herds Mr. H. Lessiter carried off first for Kent County, and Mr. J. Lessiter second for Oakland, and Mr. Hinds third for Montcalm. Mr. Sweet showed his fine herd of Holsteins for the county premium, but the Shorthorns got away with the awards.

In Herefords only one herd put in an appearance, that of Mr. Ed. Phelps, of Pontiac. It looked in good shape, and was quite an attraction from its evenness and fine colors. He had a young bull calf that was remarkably well put together.

In Jerseys Mr. Dean's herd was very successful in capturing ribbons. Mrs. Youlee being his principal opponent. Mr. Sweet had a very nice herd of Holsteins, and in good fit, which were quite a curiosity to many farmers, as they have not yet made their appearance in this section to any extent.

In sheep the fine wool classes were fairly filled by Mr. C. M. Fellows, of Manchester, L. W. & O. Barnes, of Byron, and Will N. Adams, of Jackson.

ALONG THE EAST SHORE OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

In pursuance of a plan long contemplated, your correspondent started on the 25th ult. for a week's trip along the shore counties of Lake Michigan as far north as Benzie County. Readers of the FARMER are no doubt familiar with the aspect of the land along the three lower counties. These are mainly agricultural and horticultural in their productions. Although varying in the quality of the soil, the greater part of each of these is excellent farming land. Along the railroads the poor lands are prominent, for soil that is good for nothing else will make a very good road bed, and if irregularities in the surface are met they are easily overcome. Flat marshy lands, for obvious reasons, are usually selected for railroad routes, where they occur on the course of the road, and the whole country is often misjudged on account of the forlorn aspect along the line.

Wheat sowing was still in progress, and but very little had been sown sufficiently long to appear above ground. The comparative late sowing seems to be universal. The growing time experienced the latter part of the present season, and the unusual growth of last year seem to have induced farmers into the belief that this season would be a repetition of last year, and that early sown wheat would get too large a growth or that later sowings would be large enough when winter sets in to successfully withstand its rigors. This prevailing idea is believed by your correspondent to be unfortunate. Should the fall continue dry and cool wheat will not make a large growth and should have been sown before the 10th and 15th, while the ground was in a condition to start the plant at once into a vigorous growth. There has been nothing to prevent early sowing; the missummer rains had made it practicable to plow at any time, and the plowing was generally completed and the land partially fitted during August, so that only a few days were required to complete the labor of preparation for the seed. If the present month is no more favorable for wheat growth than the last fall growth of wheat will be small as compared with other years. Farmers are too apt to vibrate back and forth in their attempts to shun difficulties, and sometimes get caught at each extreme.

Corn along the route was very generally cut by the frost of the morning previous, although so well advanced that probably no damage was sustained in consequence. The corn crop of southern Michigan is probably the best that has been grown for many years, but as the journey along the shore northward begins, this promise begins to fail, and a smaller and less vigorous growth is observed. Much of this appearance is no doubt due to the character of the soil, which is weak and sandy much of the way after leaving Bangor through the remaining part of Van Buren County, and continues of like character through

the attractiveness of the Fair. In this respect the dealers in musical instruments, furniture (a Grand Rapids specialty), sewing machines, carpets, dry goods, and hats, caps and fur goods, deserve commendation for their enterprise and taste. In fact we learned one thing in Grand Rapids, and that is that its citizens believe they live in the finest State in the Union, and the most enterprising city in the State. Any one who disputes this point with a Grand Rapids man (or woman either), will have a warm time of it. They also believe the Western Michigan Fair the best managed institution of the kind, with the finest grounds and buildings in Michigan, and as a rule they act up to their convictions in supporting it.

So far as we could observe, the Fair was well managed in its various departments, and gave satisfaction to both visitors and exhibitors. Financially it is said to have been a big success, which it certainly deserved to be from the efforts of its managers.

THE YPSILANTI FAIR.

The eleventh annual fair of the Eastern Michigan Agricultural Society the past week, although greatly obstructed by unfavorable weather, has proved one of the most successful yet held by that Society. The entries numbered 1,365, of which 366 were live stock, and 359 grain, seeds, fruits and vegetables. The exhibitors in the cattle department were D. M. Uhl, with his well known herd of Shorthorns, Gilbert Riggs of Belleville, S. T. Gridley of Ypsilanti, T. Sutherland of Ypsilanti, D. W. Nannery of Superior, and Messrs. Ruthuff, Coddington, Huston and Sullivan. In the vegetable department Mr. Hubbell, as usual, made the largest exhibit. He has been doing that for the past six years, and has an established reputation for growing as fine vegetables as are to be found in the State. The display of fruit was also creditable. The halls devoted to machinery and domestic goods were well filled, and Floral Hall was decorated very handsomely.

In sheep and swine there were not as many entries as we looked for. This was especially the case in the sheep department, in which interest Washtenaw stands among the first in Michigan. But as so many fairs were in progress at other points they were probably scattered considerably. What were shown in this department were very creditable to their owners, and this was also the case with the entries in the horse classes, which were pretty well filled.

In farm machinery Messrs. Philo Ferrier & Son, of Ypsilanti, O. E. Thompson of Ypsilanti, were large exhibitors, and there were five self-binders, threshing machines, grain drills, harrows, etc., sufficient to make a very large and fine exhibit. Financially the Society is said to have done very well, the attendance being far beyond expectation considering the threatening appearance of the weather. A. C.

FEEDING SPROUTED WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

No doubt many readers of your excellent paper have waited, like myself, to learn from those who have had experience in feeding sprouted wheat to horses.

I have fed wheat to cows as a medicine, and also as feed to increase the flow of milk, and believe crushed wheat (the sounder the better) to be excellent for dairy cattle.

Five bushels of sprouted wheat and ten bushels of sound corn, well mixed and ground, will make good feed for dairy cows. For young stock I prefer five bushels of wheat, ten bushels of corn and twenty bushels of oats. This year I would use more wheat and less corn to feed all animals, because the wheat is damaged and low in price. A pint of sound clean wheat (uncrushed), is sufficient to purge a (sick) cow, and a quart is a large dose for a full grown ox. Hence how easily the farmer or his hired help can injure the horse with unground wheat, of which much is swallowed unchewed, and swelling, irritates the stomach, causing inflammation. J. L. B. KERR.

VERGENNES, Sept. 23, '82.

L. P. CLARK, No. 207.

We this week give an illustration of the stock ram owned by Mr. J. H. Thompson, of Grand Blanc. It gives a very fair representation of the sheep. This ram was six years old last spring. His heaviest fleece was 30 lbs., and his last fleece was 25 lbs. 13 oz. Heaviest weight of carcass was 185 lbs. Weight last spring, 165 lbs. Bred by L. P. Clark, of Vermont. Sire, General 204; dam by Kilpatrick 64, g. dam by Chunkhead 205, g. g. dam, Clark's Old Favorite, by Green Mountain 67. Seventeen yearling ewes of his get clipped an average of 16 lbs. last spring. This ram is a sheep of strong character and combines great size, evenness and compactness of fleece seldom equalled. Mr. Thompson writes us that he has a few first-class rams on hand, to which he invites the attention of those who wish to improve their flocks.


THE Canadian farmers have not been fortunate this season with their wheat crop. Throughout a considerable portion of the province of Ontario, especially in the northern part, the crop has suffered very severely from storms and rust. Millers complain that the quality of the short quantity brought to them is bad, and will pay only inferior prices. At the same time the immense yield in the United States and the world at large has greatly reduced general market prices, and the farmers in consequence have suffered severely.

A VISITOR to the recent State Fair would hardly suppose that Michigan grows one of the finest wheat crops in the Union in quality, and is very near the head of the list in average per acre. But nevertheless such is the case, and we would like to see some steps taken by the State Society to insure a better display of what the State can produce in this direction. The stock interest is "booming" at present, and has received much assistance at the hands of the Society. Let the grain growers have a chance also.

CATTLE FOR DAIRYING.

In a recent issue of the New York Times we find an article on this subject from a correspondent who is evidently a practical dairyman, that contains some suggestions in regard to the best breeds of cattle that deserve attention. Dairying is becoming an interest of such magnitude in this State that anything relating to it is worthy of attention. Perhaps the experience of our dairymen may differ from that of the writer below, and if so we should be greatly pleased to hear from them on this subject. The correspondent says:

In this business the dairyman requires a cow that is a copious milker, and one that produces milk rather than cream. Rich milk is not required, that is, milk rich with fat. It must necessarily contain a normal quantity of fat, the 3 1/2 or 4 per cent, without which milk is deficient in the nutritive ratio, and contains a larger proportion of albuminoids as compared with carbohydrates to be a perfectly well-balanced, wholesome and nutritive food. But this fat must not be so completely mingled with the caseous solution; must exist in such minute and even sized globules and must form so perfect and staple an emulsion that it will not separate for some hours, so that it may reach the consumer as pure milk, and not as milk which has parted with its cream. Market milk must contain a large quantity of solids. The water must not exceed a certain proportion or the flavor is defective and also its nutritive quality. The following analyses are typical of the different kinds of milk mentioned. One hundred cubic centimetres were taken:



207,
 mpson, Grand Blanc, Mich. Sired by
 lbs.; last fleece, 25 lbs. 13 oz.

Allegan, Ottawa, and Muskegon. The shore line of towns in Allegan County are among the most productive of any in the county. The fruit region between South

The cow for a milk dairy must be such a one or of such a breed—for breeds differ very much in this respect—as will produce such milk as that above described. To show the difference between breeds in this respect, the following analyses of six different samples of milk may be compared:

	Guernsey	Jersey	Ayrshire	Shorthorn	Dutch	Native
Water.....	85.90	85.88	86.65	87.45	89.97	90.00
Fat.....	4.52	5.04	4.00	3.25	1.97	2.49
Caseine.....	3.20	3.44	4.45	4.27	5.30	5.70
Milk sugar.....	4.67	4.40	4.11	4.12	4.33	4.10
Ash.....	.71	.69	.76	.80	.66	.71
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Per grade.....	1.025	1.027	1.033	1.030	1.033	1.033

In examining this table the Jersey and Guernsey milk is perceived to be more than twice as rich in butter as that of the Shorthorn cow, and as the fat of butter has a specific gravity of 0.9, water being 1, the specific gravity of these very rich milks, containing as they did a pound of butter to a little more than seven quarts of milk, was very low as compared with the other samples. As this is the rule with these breeds, a dairyman would not only lose money by selling cream for milk, but he would suffer the undesired odium of selling very poor milk, and be probably punished as a criminal were he to stock his dairy with either of these breeds. The milks of the Ayrshire and Shorthorn were especially rich in caseine; the former was rich in fat, and the latter fairly well supplied with it; the saline matters were well supplied. The specific gravity was high, and would pass muster with the inspector armed with his deceptive lactometer as excellent milk, as in fact it is. But the Dutch cow's milk has little caseine and less fat, a very poor milk in fact, yet marked a very high specific gravity, because of the large quantity of heavy milk sugar and the small quantity of lighter fat contained in it. It was found to be precisely the same in this respect as the milk from the Guernsey and Jersey cows after it had been skimmed. The native cow's milk was better in quality than the Dutch cow's milk, but its specific gravity was the same as the much richer milk of the Shorthorn. The tests here described were repeated several times and were made in the writer's dairy, which was a mixed herd kept to supply milk for sale. The whole milk, when mixed, yielded in the cream gauge 15 per cent of thick cream; the majority of the cows were mixed native stock; the pure bred cows were chiefly Ayrshires. It is readily seen that there is no profit in keeping any of these cows except the Ayrshire and the Shorthorn, the other milk being too rich or too poor. In the one case the more valuable cream was sold for six cents a quart as milk, while in the other a dairymen it would be conscious imposition to sell such imperfect and inferior milk in the other case.

But another element appears here. This is the relative cost of the milk. A large Shorthorn cow requires twice the amount of food as a moderate sized, more thrifty, and economical Ayrshire, and in estimating the cost of the milk of each from the food consumed, fourteen quarts of Ayrshire milk could be produced for 20 cents a day with comparatively high feeding, while 16 quarts of Shorthorn milk cost 34 cents with the same kind of feed, but given in larger rations. Ayrshire milk thus costs less than one and a half cents per quart for the food, while Shorthorn milk costs two and one-eighth cents the quart.

Invitations have been received to attend the Hillsdale County Fair, to be held at Hillsdale, October 3d to 6th; also the Milford District Fair, to be held October 10th to 13th. The Oakland County Fair is to be held at Pontiac this week, as is also the Armada Fair, which opens on the 4th and continues to the 6th.

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DETROIT, TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1882.

Mr. P. W. Ryan is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market

the past week have been 273,469 bu., while

the shipments were 121,879 bu. The visible

supply of this grain on Sept. 23 was 13,389,

751 bu. against 19,631,811 bu. at the

corresponding date in 1881. This shows a

decrease from the amount in sight the

previous week of 247,079 bu. The exports to

Europe for the week ending Sept. 21 were

3,114,232 bu. against 3,311,051 bu. the

previous week, and for the past eight weeks

they were 28,659,080 bu. against 18,532,481

bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in

1881. The stocks of wheat in this city on

Saturday amounted to 215,332 bu. against

157,649 last week, and 835,990 bu. at the

corresponding date in 1881.

There has been considerable fluctuation

during the week in No. 1 white, while

other grades kept gradually declining.

This was owing to the fact that No. 1 white

for September had been oversold, and the

anxiety of the "shorts" kept the price of

that grade up until after September settle-

ments had been effected, when prices dropped

to 99¢ to 100¢ per bu. It is rumored

that some of the "shorts" settled on

Friday at 101¢ to 104¢ per bu. and are

now feeling that they were badly sold.

Some preferred defaulting to settling, and

there will probably be another "settling

committee" demanded. On Saturday the

closing prices were 99¢ for No. 1 white,

95¢ for No. 2 do, 85¢ for No. 3 do, 90¢

for No. 2 red, and 92¢ for No. 3 do.

Yesterday the market ruled quiet, but

rates were advanced about 1¢ per bu. on

all grades, and also on futures. The British

markets were quoted steadier.

The following table exhibits the daily

closing prices of wheat from September

1st, to October 2d:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 2	No. 3
Sept. 1	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 2	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 3	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 4	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 5	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 6	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 7	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 8	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 9	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 10	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 11	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 12	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 13	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 14	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 15	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 16	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 17	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 18	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 19	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 20	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 21	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 22	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 23	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 24	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 25	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 26	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 27	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 28	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 29	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 30	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 31	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 1 Oct.	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
" 2	1.07	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95

In futures the course of the market has

been downwards, the decline being from

1 1/2 to 1 1/4 on the various deals. The fol-

lowing table shows the closing prices of

the various deals for the past week:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Tuesday	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Wednesday	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Thursday	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Friday	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Saturday	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Sunday	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Monday	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

From appearances it is not probable that

much of the spring wheat of the north-

west will be moved until after the close of

navigation, farmers being much dissatis-

fied with the price, which is fully 80¢ below

the price obtained for their wheat last

season, when the quality was very inferior.

The Minneapolis millers are said to be ad-

sorbing all the fine spring wheat offering

at prices fully 10¢ above what farmers can

obtain by shipping to Chicago. Last year

these millers were obliged to buy wheat

in all the western States, and claim that

the quality of their product suffered there-

by. This year they propose to make sure

of a stock of the fine spring wheat of

Minnesota and Dakota, even if they have

to pay above present values.

The commercial papers of both this

country and Europe are publishing long

The foreign markets are dull and weak, supplies being large and dealers looking for a further decline. If farmers press their wheat on the market in the face of present weakness in the trade, it is difficult to say where prices will go to. The Liverpool market has been dull all week. The following table gives the prices ruling there on Saturday as compared with those of one week previous:

	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.
Wheat, extra State	100 1/2	99 1/2
do No. 1 white	98 1/2	97 1/2
do No. 2 white	96 1/2	95 1/2
do No. 3 white	94 1/2	93 1/2
do No. 1 red	92 1/2	91 1/2
do No. 2 red	90 1/2	89 1/2
do No. 3 red	88 1/2	87 1/2
do No. 1 yellow	86 1/2	85 1/2
do No. 2 yellow	84 1/2	83 1/2
do No. 3 yellow	82 1/2	81 1/2
do No. 1 black	80 1/2	79 1/2
do No. 2 black	78 1/2	77 1/2
do No. 3 black	76 1/2	75 1/2

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market

the past week amounted to 3,000 bu., and

the shipments were 500 bu. The visible

supply in the country on Sept. 23 amounted to

6,700,583 bu. against 5,908,683 bu. at the

same date last year. The export clearances

for Europe the past eight weeks were

300,049 bu. against 9,307,439 bu. for the

corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The

visible supply shows a decrease during the

week of 3,251 bu. The stocks now held in

this city amount to 3,743 bu., against

3,329 bu. last week, and 33,699 bu. at the

corresponding date in 1881. There has

been a dull market all week, the move-

ment of stock being very light as compared

with a year ago. Despite the small re-

ceipts, prices have declined 2¢ per bu. dur-

ing the week, and it is now selling at 60¢

per bu. for No. 2, with but little attention

paid to it by dealers. The fact is all are

waiting for the arrival of the new crop,

and purchase only as compelled to at pres-

ent. It is probable the frosts of the past

week, which were general throughout the

corn-growing belt, will delay the ripening

of the crop, and that it will be a month or

six weeks later than usual. If so, there

will be some sharp scrambling for stocks

before the new crop is received in quanti-

ties sufficient to affect prices. In Chicago

the market on Saturday closed active and

unsettled at 55¢ per bu. for spot No. 2, 58¢

to 59¢ for October delivery, 59¢ to 59 1/2¢

for November, and 49¢ for January. In

Liverpool prices are gradually declining

mixed corn being quoted on Saturday at

6s. 6d. per cwt. against 6s. 10d. the pre-

vious week.

Oats were received in this market to the

amount of 79,781 bu., and the shipments

were 53,081 bu. The visible supply of this

grain in the country on Sept. 23 was 5,906,

702 bu. against 4,377,903 bu. at the cor-

responding date last year. The stocks held

in store here on Saturday were 32,476 bu.

against 5,961 bu. the previous week, and

12,371 bu. at the corresponding date in

1881. Prices kept up pretty well the

past week, owing to purchases to fill in

September options, and No. 2 white sold

at 43¢ per bu. Later, on Saturday, No. 2

white could not be sold at 40¢ per bu., pur-

chasers only offering 39¢. No. 2 oats sold

at 36¢ per bu., the market closing dull.

In Chicago oats closed steady on Saturday

at 31¢ for spot No. 2, and for October de-

livery at 31 1/2¢; for November de-

livery sales were made at 31 1/2¢ per bu., so

that dealers regard the market as having

touched bottom, and that any change is

likely to be upwards. The enormous crop

grown this season, however, precludes the

idea of high prices, unless some expec-

tation should befall the corn crop. From

the best sources of information it is appar-

ent that more oats were raised this year

than ever before.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

The only change to note in the market is

the increased confidence evinced by dealers

in the future of the market, as shown by

the gradual advances they are making in

the prices offered to growers. It is now

impossible to buy good hops in the New

York hop districts at less than 60¢ per lb.,

and it is confidently asserted that as high as

65¢ per lb. has been paid in a number of

Reports in the same paper say 62¢ has been paid in several instances, and rumors are frequent that 65¢ per lb. have been realized by some growers. In its note of the Times says:

"J. J. Bennett has now weighed up his crop of hops, the largest of any one crop raised in Waterville. There were in all 68,477 pounds; 6,478 pounds were sold at 50¢, and 61,999 pounds at 60¢. The entire receipts were \$40,488.40 for one year's growth."

Barley was received in this market to the amount of 11,509 bushels the past week, against 16,644 bushels for the corresponding week in 1881. The visible supply of this grain in the country on September 23 was 328,584 bushels, against 875,021 at the same date last year. The offerings of this grain have been increasing the past week, but are absorbed so quickly that no amount is yet reported as held in store. Malsters are taking all that offers on a basis of \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. for State, and \$1.75 to \$2.25 per cwt. for Canadian. At these rates the demand is active. In Chicago the market is quoted steady at 80¢ to 87¢ per bu. for No. 3, 59¢ per bu. for No. 2, and 50¢ per bu. for No. 1. At these figures the market was active. In New York, No. 1 Canada is selling at \$1.10 per bu., and No. 1 bright Canada at \$1.05, No. 2 Canada at 95¢ per bu., No. 1 six-rowed State at \$1.10, No. 1 two-rowed State at 90¢ per bu., and No. 2 do. at 85¢.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Butter is slowly but surely working up-

ward, and 20¢ per lb. is now quoted for a

choice article, with 24 to 25¢ per lb. the

quotation on the general run of receipts.

Very little really choice butter is being

received by dealers, such butter as a rule

finding its way directly to consumers, and

it is therefore difficult to obtain supplies of

such butter in the open market. Consum-

ers are paying from 30 to 33¢ per lb. for

good to choice, generally the latter figures.

In Chicago, while the market is not very

firm, full rates are obtained for choice lots,

and prices show little change from those

ruling a week ago, fancy creamery being

quoted there at 30 to 31¢ per lb. fair to

good do at 25 to 28¢, choice dairy at 23 to

25¢, fair to good do at 20 to 22¢, and common

do at 15 to 18¢. In New York there is a

stronger tone in the upper grades, which

are relatively scarce, and prices are a

shade higher, quotations on State stock

being as follows: Fancy creamery, 31 to

33¢; choice do, 29 to 30¢; fair to good do,

24 to 28¢; ordinary do, 20 to 23¢; fancy

tubs and pails, 23 to 25¢; choice do, 26 to

27¢; good do, 22 to 25¢, and fair do, 20

to 21¢ per lb. The Commercial Bulletin of

Saturday has this to say of the market:

"The movement of fine butter still takes off about the bulk of the arrival, and a firm tone is preserved on prices without difficulty. Creamery packed feels the advantage of the premium to the greatest extent, but it is only the small jobbing business through which extreme quotations are reached. State dairymen still appear unwilling to let their fine goods come forward and not much of the offering of this class of stock can be made to attract; really demand is June creameries held as before, and finding some sale, but buyers select closely, and want only the finest lots. The general run of Western butter is slow, but some lots show quality that secures attention from regular buyers."

Western butter is quoted in that market as follows:

Western dairy creamery	30	30
Western dairy choice	29	29
Western dairy good to prime	28	28
Western dairy ordinary to fair	27	27
Western dairy fine choice	26	26
Western dairy choice current makes	25	25
Western dairy fair to good	24	24
Western dairy ordinary	23	23
Western dairy choice	22	22
Western dairy good to prime	21	21
Western dairy ordinary to fair	20	20
Western dairy fine choice	19	19
Western dairy choice current makes	18	18
Western dairy fair to good	17	17
Western dairy ordinary	16	16
Western dairy choice	15	15
Western dairy good to prime	14	14
Western dairy ordinary to fair	13	13

\$200,000. The assets nominally aggregate \$250,000.

Strenuous efforts are being made to stop the running of the cable cars in the streets of Chicago.

The American Institute fair was opened in New York last week, by President Eli. Many people were present. The fair will be open till Dec. 9.

Engineer Melville is willing to command an expedition to the North Pole, the best chance to which he believes is by Franz Josef Land route.

The Flathead Indians last week signed a treaty granting rights of way through their reservation to the Northern Pacific railway for \$10,000.

A dispatch from Elizabeth, N. J., says it will take over \$1,000,000 to replace the bridges in that county, swept away by the late floods.

A stalk of Sea Island cotton nine feet in height, having 43 branches, and 265 bolls in an exhibition at Bronson, Fla. Looks as if the crop was short.

Mrs. Mollie Hart was arrested at Indianapolis on the 27th, for setting fire to Butcher's ice houses last July, by which a loss of \$20,000 was occasioned.

All the conductors and drivers on the North Side cars, Chicago, struck on the 29th. The cause of the strike is over-work and an anxious superintendent.

Cholera has broken out at Metta, Mex., a city of about 5,000 inhabitants. Twenty-eight deaths occurred in one day, and the place has been quarantined.

The finest olive orchard in the United States is at the mission of San Diego, Cal. A single tree in this orchard has produced 192 gallons of fruit in one crop.

The insurance on the Franklin Square factory at Philadelphia, destroyed by fire last week, foots up \$482,000. The boys of Cremona have not yet been found.

Extensive coal fields have been discovered in the known as the Soeris District, Manitoba, about 400 miles from Winnipeg, and on the line of the Canada Pacific railway.

The boys of the Somerville glass works, Boston, striking for a 10 percent pay, have returned to work under the threat of the Chief of Police that he would make them go to school.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company has brought suit against the Union Pacific for \$35,000, for alleged unlawful use of their track on the Leadville branch.

The yellow fever on the Rio Grande is increasing. Sixty new cases were reported at Juarez on the 27th. Out of 657 cases at Juarez 62 have died.

John T. Burill, late grand secretary of the grand lodge of Masons, of Illinois, was arrested at Minneapolis and taken to Springfield, charged with embezzling \$8,000 belonging to the order.

The members of the Williamsport, Pa., city council have been arrested at the instance of some of the property holders of the city, charged with failure of duty in keeping the streets in proper condition.

At Santa Fe, N. M., David Constable, a pistol horse thief, while being conveyed to prison on the cars on the 28th, attempted to escape from the sheriff by jumping from the train near Deming. He was shot dead.

The steamboat R. E. Lee was burned to the ground on Saturday morning, on the Mississippi River, 30 miles below Vicksburg. Twenty persons were lost. The boat was valued at \$100,000, and was loaded with cotton.

The show case of Occamp & Co., in the exhibition building at Cincinnati, was robbed on the night of the 27th, of \$100,000 worth of diamonds. The case had been opened in the building early by a person concealed in the building after it was closed for the night. There is no clue to the thieves.

Malby, Stevens & Curtis' played and co-located establishment at Birmingham, Ala., was burned on the 28th. The loss is not known. One hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

Nearly \$50,000 worth of coconuts are annually shipped from Jamaica to the United States. Limes, pineapples and mangoes are shipped in small quantities. The mango is the most common fruit in Jamaica.

The old stone building on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, built in 1764, and probably the oldest hotel in America, has just been leased for the same purpose. Washington and Gen. Putnam were among its former guests.

All the relics and records of the Jeannette expedition which were in the custody of Melville, were formally turned over to Secretary Chandler. The investigation concerning the loss of the Jeannette ceased Oct. 5.

A fire at Providence, R. I., on the 29th, in building occupied by Oliver Johnson & Company, dealers in paints and oils, damaged the stock \$100,000 worth and the building \$2,000. Spontaneous combustion is assigned as the cause of the fire.

The New York World reiterates its charges that the big Brooklyn bridge has been a giant fraud, and it offers to pay for an investigation by the city commissioners of accounts provided the treasurer of the board of trustees will produce the books.

Secretary Teller has decided to open up for settlement all that portion of Northern Dakota between the 45th and 46th parallels and the 98th and 100th degrees of longitude. The district is now occupied by the Turtle Mountain bands of Chippewa Indians.

A locomotive on the St. Paul & Minneapolis road became unmanageable on the 27th, was abandoned by the engineer and firemen, made a run of seven miles to Wilmar at a frightful rate of speed, and there wrecked a caboose and killed a man before it could be stopped.

The affairs of the Yorktown Centennial Association are in the hands of a receiver, Gen. Brady T. Johnson, of Baltimore. This is the company that bought the Semple farm at Yorktown for a national park, and its business is said to have been badly managed, and its liabilities heavy.

The Michigan board of commissioners in charge of the Michigan exhibits at the forthcoming Garfield monument fair in Washington are displeased with the exhibit designed for that purpose, and have decided to do nothing about it unless the directors of the fair furnish better accommodations.

Another comet was discovered at Paris on the 26th.

France has ordered the Egyptian refugees back to Egypt.

The commercial firm of Geo. Bert & Co., distillers of Dublin, have failed for \$400,000.

Admiral Seymour is said to have accepted from the Khedive the grand cross of the order of Osmanli.

Serious riots have occurred in several towns in Upper Egypt. Reports of Arab's defeat are disbelieved by the natives.

R. Dwyer Gray, editor of the Freeman's Journal, is released from imprisonment upon payment of a fine of \$500.

The Austrian government has appropriated 700,000 florins for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in the Tyrolean district.

The government of the Netherlands has appointed a commission to examine the proposals for revision of the constitution.

Mexico has just adopted a constitutional amendment making the president of the republic ex officio vice president of the republic.

Turkey has sent five battalions of troops to Haifa, Arabia, in anticipation of an outbreak over the deposition of the Grand Sheriff of Mecca.

Anti-Jewish riots were renewed at Pressburg, Hungary, last week, and tardy measures have been taken by the government to suppress the rioting.

Antwerp is among the most rapidly advancing cities of the world. Its trade doubles every eight or ten years, and it was just 12 times as great in 1850 as in 1850.

The insurance in Herzegovina is assuming serious proportions. Bands of insurgents several thousand strong are engaging the Austrian troops between Sarajevo and Kowina.

A grand military review was held at Cairo on the 30th, at which the Khedive, his ministers and other notables were present. The Egyptian army is reported to have been properly impressed.

The highest railroad in the world is the Andes railway, the highest point on which is 14,300 feet above the level of the sea. The next highest railway is the Union Pacific, which has an altitude at one point of 6,980 feet.

A farmer named Hickey, in Tipperary Co., was murdered on the 27th, for violation of an order of the Local Land League, and for assisting in the defense of some unemployed men in gathering crops on the farm of an evicted tenant named Carroll.

The situation in a number of communes in Northern Italy continues critical. Great floods have taken place throughout the kingdom. The weather is now improving. The municipalities of Rome and Florence have issued appeals to the public for contributions in aid of the sufferers.

A summary method of unloading coal boats by the Air & Calder Navigation Company, at Goole, Scotland, is to hoist the coal boat, weighing 30 tons, bodily out of the water with a hydraulic crane, and literally tuck it over into a larger vessel, just as a coal is emptied on a fire.

A special from Tunis gives particulars of an ammunition train at the depot lately. The train, railroad station, commissariat depot and other buildings were rapidly enveloped in flames, and the continuous explosion of shells rendered it perilous to approach the buildings either to check the flames or rescue the wounded. Citizens fled terror-stricken, supposing the city was attacked. Three men were killed by the explosion, and many wounded. The loss of property will reach \$500,000. It is believed the explosion was the forerunner of an attack on the part of the natives to fire the town.

The effect of frost on corn.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing in regard to the Illinois corn crop of this season, has this to say about the effects of frost upon corn not fully matured:

"It is a mistaken idea that frost ever benefits corn. If it ripens fully without frost it will be ready for market shortly after maturity, as the husks will in this case loosen from the ear and give it a chance to dry quickly. The husks of an ear of corn touched with frost ever so slightly cling closely together and around the ear and never open or get loose, and this coating of several layers of waterproof material is about as hard to dry through as oiled silk, but it has to be dried through together with the corn and cob, before frosted corn is fit to crib or put on the market. Frosted corn will make merchantable corn of fair color but light weight, if there are several weeks of very drying weather after the frost, but if the weather is damp and warm then the corn will mold and turn black before it gets dry. If the weather is cold and damp after frost, the corn will remain soft until gathered, and then with cool, dry weather it will eventually make merchantable corn. Very little corn north of the latitude of Springfield, Ill., was out of the way of frost last week, and the heavy frosts of Thursday and Saturday nights last have stopped the natural maturity of the corn so that it will be late in market even if the weather remains dry. The South may furnish plenty of new merchantable corn, but Central Illinois must have six weeks dry weather now to make merchantable new corn. Not an ounce is ever added to the weight of frost corn. Frost stops the natural process of maturity at once, and what there is at the time of the frost, when dried, is the corn crop of that season. Corn that is so lightly touched as not to show the effect of the frost will be sufficiently bitten to stop its maturing."

Explicit directions for use are given with the Diamond Drills. For drying Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair, etc.

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THE DIAMOND Fanning Mill.

A PRACTICAL FARMER'S MILL!

THE DIAMOND MAKES

FOUR Separations at ONE Operation.

It is built to last, and not only does its work well, but will last longer, clean grain faster and more thoroughly than any other mill in the market.

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HERCULES POWDER FOR SALE.

Contracts Taken for Removing Stumps

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BOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY.

13 GREENHOUSES!

PRICED CATALOGUES FOR FALL.

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sometimes, of an artist, at others of a journalist, or casual traveler, he made a tour of the English cloth districts, with his eyes and ears open. The designers were incorruptible, but the mill hands were not. F

Glaisher and Fitzroy have attempted to make the barometer, with certain rules attached to the scale, fulfil this office for the public at large. But for thousands of farmers and others who cannot get daily

shaft a bucket filled with rock. The only thing remarkable about the man at the windlass was his hat, the crown of which was cut clean off, allowing the hot sun to pour down upon a perfectly bald head, some waggish friends having recommended this arrangement as sure to produce a crop of hair. The

erious trouble like Bright's Disease, and of death. People are also finding out that the cure specific for all ailments of the liver, bladder, and kidneys is Hunt's Remedy, and hence the great and increasing demand. And still we are able to say of the bottles of this great remedy, there are "a few more left."

oman's influence." I simply stated the case, making no insinuations, drawing no conclusions as to other brigade girls. The fact stands incontrovertible that many girls accept the attentions of young men of means and position who are universally

when a child going to school, and its memory always comes up when I hear any one condemned without a hearing.

I had quite a laugh at A. H. J. and her pumpkin, as I had been served the same way myself. Now if you want to know

The only Corset pronounced by our leading physicians
as "most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever
made."

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid:
 Health Preserving, \$1.50. Self-Adjusting, \$1.50.
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